

44th Annual Meeting
Denver Museum of Nature & Science
Denver, Colorado
March 3-6, 2022



**Colorado Council of
Professional Archaeologists**



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COLORADO COUNCIL OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Along with the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, we would like to thank the Denver Museum of Nature & Science for hosting the 44th annual conference. Please thank the following individuals for their efforts in planning the 2022 meeting.

Conference Organizers

Michele Koons (Denver Museum of Nature & Science)
Greg Wolff (Colorado Department of Transportation)
Paul Burnett (SWCA Environmental Consultants)
Rebecca Simon (Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation)
Bonnie Gibson (Statistical Research, Inc.)
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Amy Gillaspie (Denver Museum of Nature & Science; Paleocultural Research Group)

Volunteer Coordinator

Raymond Sumner (Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology, Colorado State University)

Our Amazing Volunteers

Mink Damrongsang, Lizzy Boroski, Erika Powell, Kim Biela, Riley Limbaugh, Jon Hedlund, Vanessa Wolberg, Kelly Moss, Will Kane, Robert Kaplan, and Spencer Little.

Student Presentation/Poster Judges

Greg Wolff, Steve Cassells, Paul Buckner, Chris Zier, Greg Williams, and Curtis Martin

T-Shirt Design

Student Affairs Committee

Donations

Book: Metcalf Archaeology, the Family of Sid Sather, Mary Painter, Dr. Jason LaBelle, Steve Cassells, Greg Williams, and other anonymous donors.

Live Auction: JD Koons (Patrón), Greg Wolff, H. Sonny Shelton and Curtis Martin, and Emily Long.

Special Thanks to

- Michele Koons for doing all the things!
- Greg Wolff and Paul Burnett for their presidential (and presidential elect) leadership.
- DMNS, Department of Anthropology for their generous conference donation.
- Mary Sullivan for website maintenance.
- Mark Mitchell and Holly Norton for live auction emcee duties.
- Chris Zier and Meg Van Ness for their fearless leadership of the Trivial Bowl.
- Those “hearty souls” who throw themselves at meeting planning and all things CCPA every year. You know who you are and we couldn’t do it without you!!!

All of the sponsors! And the CCPA EC and Committee members for your incredible dedication to serve!

CONFERENCE SPONSORS

Special Recognition



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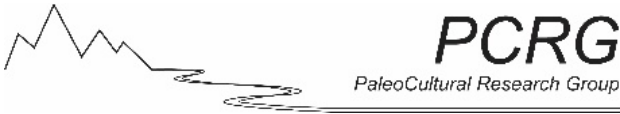


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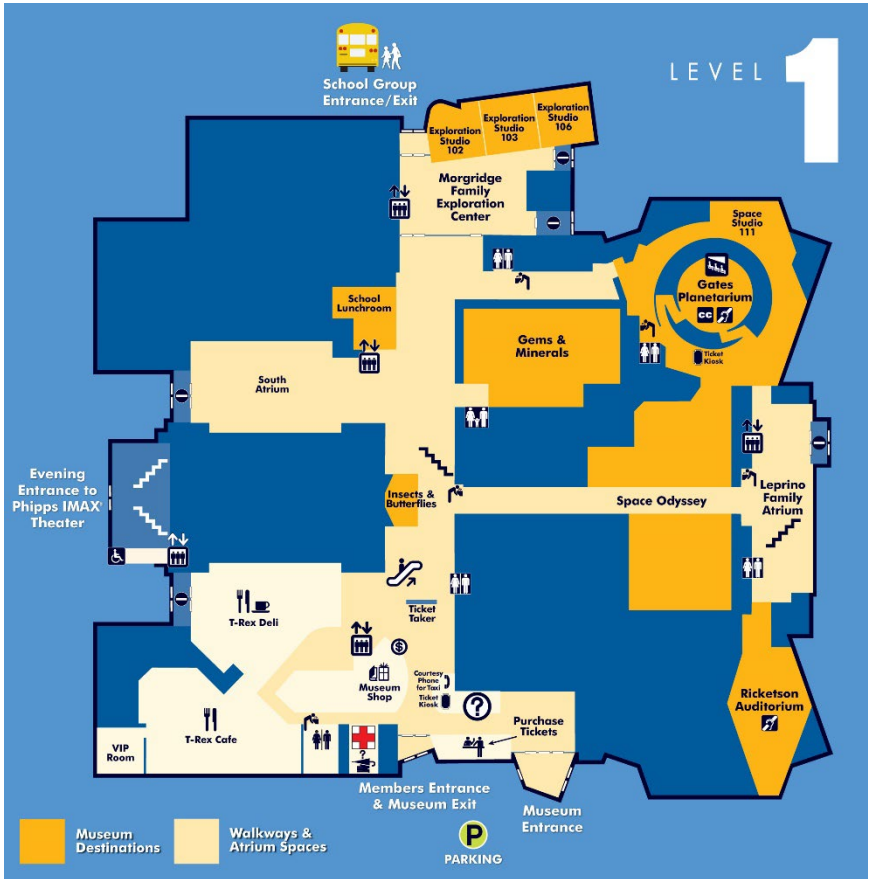


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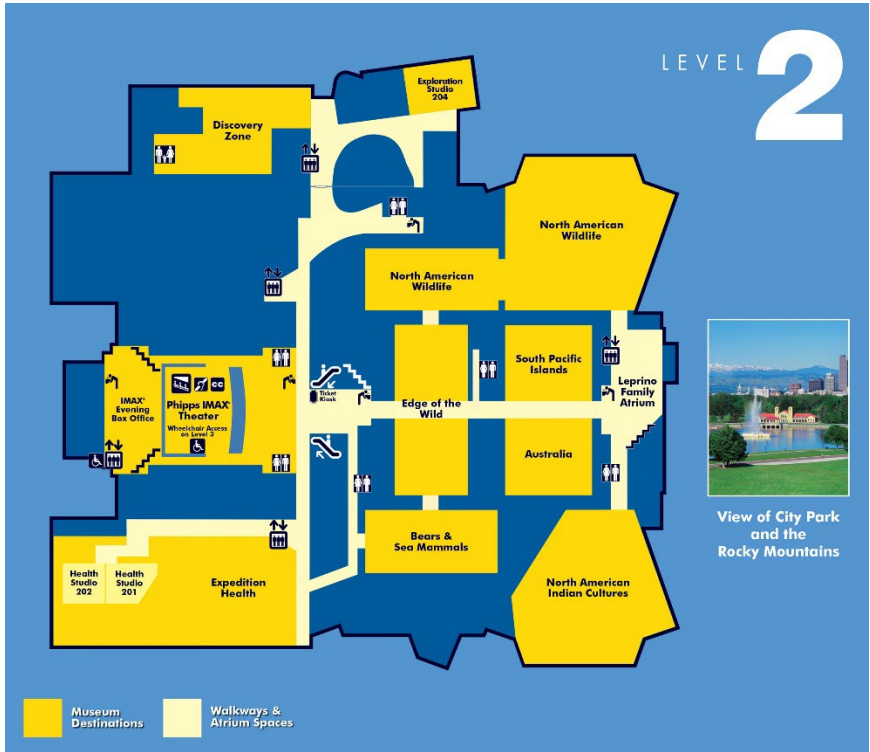
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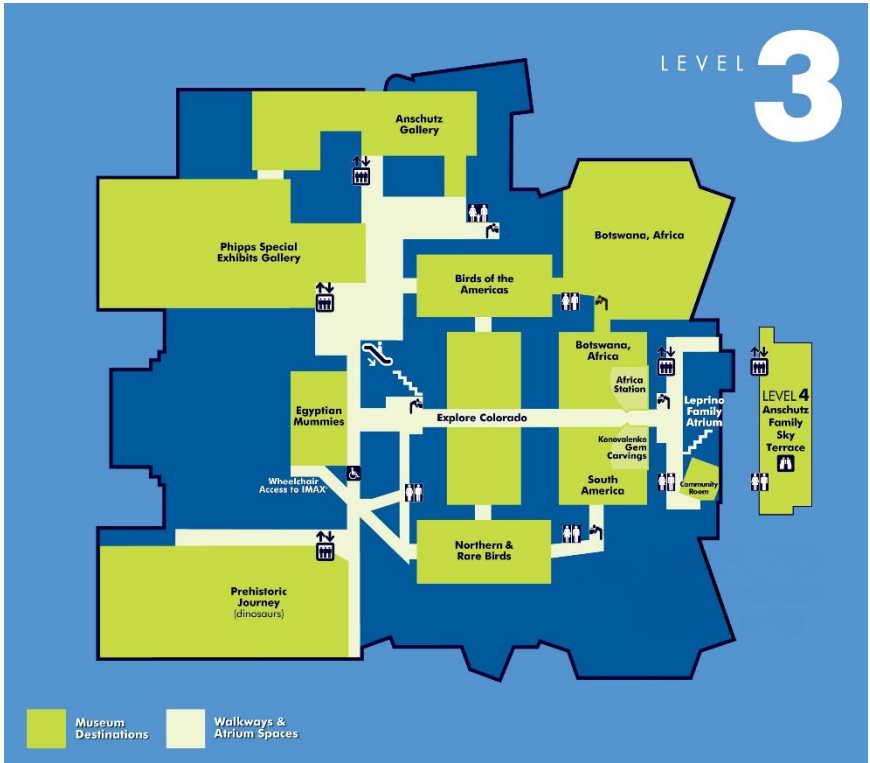
GETTING AROUND THE MUSEUM



GETTING AROUND THE MUSEUM



GETTING AROUND THE MUSEUM



SUMMARY SCHEDULE

Thursday, March 3: Field Trip & Early Bird

- Field Trip: Downtown Denver: 2:30-4:30 PM
- Early Bird Welcome Reception – Warwick Hotel, Gattara Restaurant: 5:00–8:00 PM
- Registration on site

Friday, March 4: Business Meeting, Papers, and Posters (DMNS)

- Registration opens (West Atrium): 7:45 am
 - Coffee and continental breakfast provided at DMNS
- CCPA Business Meeting (Ricketson Auditorium): 8:00–10:30 AM (Students Welcome)
- Federal and State Agency Reports (Ricketson Auditorium): 10:30–11:45 AM
- Lunch Break (on your own): 11:45 AM–1:45 PM
 - Box lunches will be available for a fee because the DMNS cafeteria will not be able to accommodate all conference attendees. You must pay for your lunch when you pre-register. Payment is not accepted on site. The closest restaurants are on Colfax Ave. Note that parking can be difficult when returning to the museum midday.
- Executive Committee Meeting and Lunch (3rd Floor Community Room): 11:45 AM–1:45 PM
- Book Sale (2nd floor West Atrium): 8:00–5:00 PM
- Afternoon Paper Session (Ricketson Auditorium): 1:30–4:35 PM
 - Refreshments will be provided in the West Atrium
- General Posters (West Atrium): 8:00 AM–5:00 PM (all day viewing)
- Student Posters (West Atrium): 8:00 AM–5:00 PM (all day viewing)
- DMNS Collections Tours: 11:30 AM, 12:30 PM, 3:00 PM, 4:00 PM

Friday Night, March 4: Banquet, Trivia Bowl and Live Auction (DMNS)

- Student Affairs Committee Meeting (DMNS, Harry T. Lewis—3rd Floor West Atrium): 5:00–6:00 PM
- Poster Session Mixer, pre-banquet gathering (DMNS, West Atrium): 6:00–7:00 PM
- Banquet (DMNS, Science Atrium): 7:00–7:45 PM (must pre-purchase banquet tickets)
- Trivia Bowl and Live Auction at banquet: 7:45–9:00 PM

Saturday, March 5: Denver Museum of Nature & Science

- Registration (DMNS, West Atrium): 8:00 AM–12:00 PM
- Coffee & continental breakfast provided at DMNS
- General Posters (West Atrium): 8:00 AM–3:00 PM (all day viewing)
- Student Posters (West Atrium): 8:00 AM–3:00 PM (all day viewing)
- Morning Paper Session (DMNS, Ricketson Auditorium): 8:30–11:50 AM
 - Student Presentations: 9:50–10:35 AM

- Lunch Break: 11:50 AM–1:30 PM (on your own)
 - Box lunches will be available with registration for a fee since the DMNS cafeteria will not be able to accommodate all conference attendees. The closest restaurants are on Colfax Ave. Note that parking can be difficult when returning to the museum midday.
- Book Sale: 8:00 AM–2:00 PM (DMNS, 2nd floor West Atrium)
- Afternoon Paper Session (DMNS, Ricketson Auditorium): 1:30–2:30 PM
- Student Paper and Poster Awards (DMNS, Ricketson Auditorium): 2:30–3:00 PM

Sunday, March 6: Colorado Railroad Museum and Astor House Tour

- Depart the Warwick at 9:30 AM
- Tour from 10 AM – 12 PM
- Starting at the Railroad Museum and ending at the Astor House

Scholarship Fundraisers: Books Sale, Live Auction, and Trivia Bowl

CCPA is hosting both a live auction and book sale. The live auction will be held during the banquet on Friday night. The book sale will run from Friday, March 4 at 8 AM until Saturday, March 5 at 2 PM in the 2nd Floor Atrium at DMNS. If requested, you will be given a receipt for tax deduction purposes. A trivia bowl will be held after the banquet on Friday night.

Field Trips and Tours

Downtown Denver Tour with Community Connections, LLC, Thursday, March 3, 2:30–4:30 PM

The starting point for the downtown Denver tour will be Writer’s Square, with the ending point at the early bird party at the Warwick Hotel.

DMNS Collections Tours, Friday, March 5, 11:30 AM, 12:30 PM, 3:00 PM, 4:00 PM

Tours of the DMNS Anthropology Collections will be offered four times, lasting 15 minutes each. Each tour will allow for 15 people. Tours will leave from the Registration Table. A sign-up sheet will be located at the Registration Table and tours will be first come, first served.

Colorado Railroad Museum and Astor House Tour with Community Connections, LLC Sunday, March 6, 9:30 AM–1:30 PM

Transportation is included in this tour, which will depart from the hotel at 9:30 AM. The tour will be from 10:00 AM–12:00 PM, and starting at the Railroad Museum and then on to the Astor House. People are invited to explore the area, including the nearby Golden City Brewery, before meeting at a designated location for the return trip to the hotel. You may also provide your own transportation if that is more convenient for your schedule.

44TH CCPA ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING AGENDA

8:00 a.m. Call to Order

- Call to Order – Greg Wolff (5 minutes)
- Welcome – Michele Koons (5 Minutes)

8:10 a.m. Approval of 2021 Business Meeting Minutes

- Waiver of Reading and Solicitation of Corrections – Greg Wolff (5 minutes)

8:15 a.m. Reports of Officers and Standing Committees

Officer Reports

- State of the Organization – Greg Wolff (10 minutes)
- Secretary's Report – Katie Arntzen (5 minutes)
- Treasurer's Report – Jody Clauter (10 minutes)

Standing Committee Reports on 2021 Activities

- Membership – Jon Horn (5 minutes)
- Ethics – Greg Wolff for Marilyn Martorano (1 minute)
- Communications – Jacki Mullen/Mary Sullivan/Greg Williams/Michelle Slaughter (5 mins)
- Ward Weakly Memorial Scholarships – Mark Mitchell (5 minutes)
- Publications – Greg Wolff for Kelly Pool (5 minutes)
- Awards and Recognition – Michelle Slaughter (2 minutes)
- Native American Scholarship – Bridget Ambler (5 minutes)
- Student Affairs - Ray Sumner (5 minutes)

Ad Hoc Committee Reports on 2021 Activities

- Financial Review Committee - Chris Johnston (10 minutes)
- Archives - Katie Arntzen/Marilyn Martorano (5 minutes)
- Government Affairs – Kimball Banks (5 minutes)
- Education - Karin Larkin/Amy Gillaspie (5 minutes)
- Strategic Plan - Paul Burnett (5 minutes)

9:45 – 10:00 a.m. Break

10:00 a.m. New Business

- Bylaws and Code of Ethics revisions (discussion/vote) – Greg Wolff (10 minutes)
- Annual Meeting 2023 (Ouray, CO) – Jacki Mullen (5 minutes)
- Recognition of outgoing EC members – Greg Wolff/Michelle Slaughter (5 minutes)
- Election results – Greg Wolff (5 minutes)
- Incoming President – Paul Burnett (10 minutes)

10:35 a.m. Business Meeting Adjourns (motion to adjourn)

10:35 a.m. Federal and State Agency Reports

- Office of the State Archaeologist – Holly Norton (5 minutes)
- State Historical Fund – Chris Bowles (5 minutes)
- Colorado Preservation Inc. – Kim Kintz for CPI (5 minutes)
- Bureau of Land Management – GW or BLM staff for Natalie Clark (10 minutes)
- U.S. Forest Service – Greg Wolff for Molly Westby (5 Minutes)
- CDOT - Greg Wolff (10 minutes)
- Bureau of Reclamation – Greg Wolff for Kristen Bowen (1 minute)
- Natural Resources Conservation Service – Craig Dengel (10 minutes)
- U.S. Army Fort Carson – Jennifer R. Kolise (5 minutes)
- Federal Emergency Management Agency – Charlie Bello (10 minutes)
- Colorado Archaeological Society - Greg Wolff for Karen Kinnear (5 minutes)

11:45 p.m. Morning Meeting Adjourns

PAPER PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

Friday Afternoon Paper Session

- 1:45–2:00 ***Unified Federal Review Process: Case Studies from Indian Country***
Charles Bello (Federal Emergency Management Agency)
- 2:00–2:15 ***The Legacy of Alden B. Naranjo on the Ute Ancestral (Public) Lands in the San Luis Valley***
Angie Krall (U.S. Forest Service)
- 2:15–2:35 ***Archaeological Investigations at 5DT.2722***
Carl Conner (Dominquez Archaeological Research Group)
- 2:35–2:50 15-minute Break
- 2:50–3:10 ***Antler Tines, Pendant Fragments, and Sherds - Unique Assemblages at Two Small Camps on Willow Creek, Douglas County, Colorado***
Jonathan Hedlund, Justin Batista, Marcus Espinosa, Katherine Mayo, and Shayleen Ottman (ERO Resources Corporation)
- 3:10–3:30 ***Projectile Points and the Oshara Tradition at the Scott Miller Site***
Christopher Johnston (Paleocultural Research Group)
- 3:30–3:45 15-minute Break
- 3:45–4:05 ***We Are Family, I Got All My Sisters with Me: Evidence for Inter-marriage from the Franktown Cave Collections?***
Kevin Gilmore and Bonnie Clark (HDR, University of Denver)
- 4:05–4:20 ***Modeling Archaeological Landscapes of Northwestern Colorado***
Paul Burnett (SWCA Environmental Consultants)
- 4:20–4:35 ***What Can Controlled Archaeological Projectile Experiments Tell Us?***
Devin Pettigrew (University of Colorado Boulder)

Saturday Morning Paper Session

- 8:30–8:45 ***Documenting a Historic Treescape: Lessons from Amache***
Bonnie Clark (University of Denver)
- 8:45–9:00 ***HAER Documentation of the Gross Reservoir Dam and Resumption Flume, Boulder County, Colorado***
Thomas Carr (AECOM)
- 9:00–9:15 ***An Introduction to the Astor House Community Archaeology Project***
Amy Gillaspie and Michele Koons (Denver Museum of Nature & Science)
- 9:15–9:35 ***A Legacy of Connection at the Astor House***
Jasmine Saxon and Jessica Ericson (Community Connections, LLC)
- 9:35–9:50 15-minute Break
- 9:50–10:05 ***Astor House Trash Disposal; Middens, Nails and Charcoal***
Andrew Drysdale (University of Colorado, Denver)*
- 10:05–10:20 ***Astor House Ceramic Analysis***
Ryan Cline (University of Colorado, Denver)*
- 10:20–10:35 ***Palimpsests as Opportunities, Not Problems: 12,000 Years of Occupation at the Reddin Folsom Site (5SH77), San Luis Valley, Colorado***
Kelton Meyer (Colorado State University)*
- 10:35–10:50 15-minute Break
- 10:50–11:10 ***Kill, Camp, and Return: A Report on the 2021 Excavation of the Lindenmeier Folsom Site, Larimer County, Colorado***
Jason LaBelle (Colorado State University)
- 11:10–11:30 ***Where are the Paleindian sites on Eastern Flank of Uncompahgre Plateau?***
Neil Hauser, Teri Hauser, Alan Watchman, and Shannon Mahan (Coal Creek Research Inc., USGS OSL Laboratory)
- 11:30–11:50 ***Armor and Sails in the Painted Canyon***
H. Sonny Shelton (Dominquez Archaeological Research Group)
- 11:50–1:30 ***Lunch***
* Student Presentation

Saturday Afternoon Paper Session

- 1:30–1:50 ***The Short Sixth Century in the Northern Southwest: More Eventful than Previously Known***
Richard Wilshusen (Crow Canyon Archaeological Center)
- 1:50–2:10 ***Seen and Unseen: An Historical Reinterpretation of the Great Kiva and Refuse Mounds at Aztec***
Erin Baxter (Denver Museum of Nature & Science)
- 2:10–2:30 ***Gone With the Wind: Late 12th Century Ancestral Puebloan Deforestation Limited Soil Moisture Recharge in the Northern Colorado Plateau Region***
Steven Sundjordet

GENERAL POSTERS

All day Friday and Saturday in the West Atrium

Upland Foraging in the Southern Bighorn Mountains: Perspectives on Subsistence and Lithic Raw Material Procurement Strategies in Central Wyoming

Paul Buckner (PaleoWest)

W 13th Ave: Affordable Housing Uncovers Historical Sun Valley

Kimberley Fariello and Roger Oberdier (BRIC)

The Power of Place: Advancing Preservation with Technology

Ashley Hargraves (Metcalf Archaeology, Factor Earth)

Restoration Work at the Ludlow Monument

Karin Larkin, Skylar Bauer, Amie Gray, and Kimberly Bailey (UCCS, National Park Service, AK Pioneer Consulting)

The Lost Spanish Peaks Playground - Exploring One of the USFS' Earliest Designated Campgrounds

Katherine Mayo (ERO Resources Corporation)

The William H. Dickens Farm or the Mary Ann Allen Farm?

Melanie Medeiros, Mindy Burkitt, and Stephanie Slaughter (SWCA Environmental Consultants)

The Faunal Remains of Astor House: Butchered Bones and Backyard Mice

Roger Oberdier and Amy Gillaspie (Denver Museum of Nature & Science)

Six Years under the Microscope: Artifacts, Peculiarities and Insights from the La Prele Mammoth Site, (48CO1401), Wyoming

Paul Sanders (Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist (Retired))

ArcGIS Story Maps for Historic Ditch Mitigation

Michael Troyer (Natural Resources Conservation Service)

STUDENT POSTERS

All day Friday and Saturday in the West Atrium

Colorado Bound: Raw Materials and Migration at the Montgomery Pass Site in the Medicine Bow Mountains of Larimer County, Colorado

Liam Hodgson (Colorado State University)

“The Days After Colorado’s Darkest Day”: Analyzing the Julesburg Campaign Through Weapons and Ammunition

Riley Limbaugh (Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology, Colorado State University)

The Busse Cache Blades: Clovis or Something Later?

Robert Madden (Colorado State University)

Walking in Another’s Shoes: Experimental Archaeology and Ancient Sandal Technology

Hannah Mraz, Aubry Vigil, Brianny Nava, Erin Baxter (Denver Museum of Nature & Science)

Astor House and Globalization

Clinton Rothschild and Sequoia Stark (Colorado State University, Metropolitan State University of Denver)

19th Century Chinese Wen Discovered at a Historic North American Site: Exploring New Uses and Meaning

Katie Sage (University of Denver)

PAPER & POSTER ABSTRACTS

Baxter, Erin (Denver Museum of Nature & Science)

Seen and Unseen: An Historical Reinterpretation of the Great Kiva and Refuse Mounds at Aztec (Paper)

The reconstructed Great Kiva at Aztec West is sacrosanct to many different groups, historically fraught, often defended (with good data), and a centerpiece of both the ancient past and modern park. Is its interpretation and reconstruction accurate? The towering refuse mounds that once sat to the southeast and southwest of the great house are largely gone. Their early excavators provided a brief interpretation and maps as to their function and their disappointment upon excavation. Did they see the whole picture? This paper will delve into these two outstanding questions and provide new data derived from archival files and speculative new interpretations of these two significant seen and unseen places at Aztec Ruins.

Bello, Charles A. (Federal Emergency Management Agency)

Unified Federal Review Process: Case Studies from Indian Country (Paper)

I'll be discussing the role of the Unified Federal Review (UFR) process in Indian Country of Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, & North and South Dakota. I will present techniques that foster effective consultations related to FEMA's disaster-related projects. In 2013 an amendment to the the Stafford Act enhanced FEMA's environmental & historic preservation regulatory reviews - allowing more predictability in implementing recovery by promoting early coordination among federal agencies to expedite both immediate and long-term projects - of course, consistent with all applicable laws, regulations, etc. Importantly, the 2013 amendment to the Stafford Act mandated increased engagement and collaboration with Tribal Nations.

Buckner, Paul (PaleoWest)

Upland Foraging in the Southern Bighorn Mountains: Perspectives on Subsistence and Lithic Raw Material Procurement Strategies in Central Wyoming (Poster)

The Southern Bighorn Mountains, positioned at the divide of the Bighorn Basin, Powder River Basin, and Platte River Basin, have received little research focus when compared to the northern extent of the range. Despite this paucity of work, the Southern Bighorn Mountains offer a useful opportunity to investigate relationships between mountain landscapes and adjacent lowland areas, research which can contribute to broader studies of precontact subsistence, demography, and mobility in this region of the Northwestern Great Plains. Before approaching these larger questions, an improved understanding of upland land use in the Southern Bighorn Mountains is required to form a baseline for these investigations. To better understand these mountain foraging strategies, this study employs a recent inventory to identify trends in tool frequency, local to non-local lithic raw material ratios, and site distribution to evaluate preliminary patterns in the precontact use of the Southern Bighorn Mountains.

Burnett, Paul (SWCA Environmental Consultants)

Modeling Archaeological Landscapes of Northwestern Colorado (Paper)

Northwestern Colorado has been the subject of a relatively large number of cultural resource inventories in recent history, which is leading to new understandings of archaeological systematics in the region. While many interesting patterns are emerging, including improved interpretations of interregional mobility and changes in occupational intensity through time, this presentation focuses on the spatial aspects of archaeological patterning as understood through archaeological probability models. The purpose of this study is to provide new interpretations of archaeological site patterning in this part of the state, improving our understanding of land use and site visibility while also providing a tool for use in landscape-based management of these resources amidst continued infrastructure development and the ongoing challenges of wildland fire management.

Carr, Thomas (AECOM)

HAER Documentation of the Gross Reservoir Dam and Resumption Flume, Boulder County, Colorado (Paper)

Denver Water intends to raise the height of Gross Reservoir Dam in Boulder County, Colorado. This will greatly increase the holding capacity of the reservoir and result in an adverse effect on the historic dam and the nearby Resumption Flume - an early 20th century mining resource. Consultation with the Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, the US Army Corps of Engineers, and the US Forest Service determined that Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) documentation of the dam and the Resumption Flume would serve as mitigation for these effects. The HAER documentation was conducted by AECOM staff starting in February 2021 and the final deliverables were accepted by OAHP and NPS in December of that year.

Clark, Bonnie, April Kamp-Whittaker, Steven Sharpe, and Greg Kitajima, (University of Denver, University of New Mexico, Grinnell College)

Documenting a Historic Treescape: Lessons from Amache (Paper)

Trees--whether planted, pruned or left to grow in their natural setting--are often an important, yet overlooked element of historic cultural landscapes. They can provide detailed evidence about intention, expertise, and aesthetics of the people who planted or lived among them. This paper overviews the methodologies employed and research findings of archaeological crews studying the trees of Amache, Colorado's WWII-era Japanese American incarceration camp. A primary strategy for making their prisonscape more habitable, incarcerated planted thousands of trees at Amache and many still exist on-site. High-resolution drone imagery has made mapping these trees much more streamlined and reveals important neighborhood-level patterning. At Amache this broader scale data has been combined with analysis of individual trees, as well as evidence from GPR and excavation. This holistic approach provides a fine-grained view of these critical, often living, heritage resources.

Cline, Ryan (University of Colorado Denver)

Astor House Ceramic Analysis (Student Presentation)

An analysis of the ceramic artifacts recovered from Astor House. This analysis focuses mainly on tableware as it makes up the majority of the ceramic assemblage from the excavation. Diagnostic markers for different tableware styles will be discussed in terms of their variety and perceived value. Where possible, maker's marks will be discussed and their relation to the stratigraphy and timeline of events will be investigated. Finally, a number of non-tableware ceramics will be described and their meaning and use will be put into context with the Astor House site.

Conner, Carl (Dominquez Archaeological Research Group)

Archaeological Investigations at 5DT.2722 (Paper)

Archaeological investigations at 5DT.2722, located near Hotchkiss Colorado, included recording and test excavation of a two component site. Shallow surface aeolian deposits over a clayey bedrock produced evidence of an open camp in Locus I that included post impressions of a small conical lodge and a radiocarbon date of Cal. ad 1480-1680. This date is comparable to one obtained from 5ME16097, an Early Numic site excavated south of De Beque that produced a luminescence date of ad1460±60 from an Uncompahgre Brown Ware sherd, and a radiocarbon date of Cal. ad 1440-1640.

Drysdale, Andrew (University of Colorado Denver)

Astor House Trash Disposal; middens, nails and charcoal (Student Presentation)

Astor House in Golden, Colorado provides a unique opportunity to learn more about daily life in the early American West. This presentation will focus primarily on the results of Unit 3 and 6 in the back yard of the property, specifically the massive number of nails recovered in the units, much of it in context with charcoal and burn remains. I will compare the collected artifact assemblage with what is known about mid to late-1800s refuse disposal patterns to see what was uncovered. Also examined will be the breakdown of burned and unburned artifacts within the stratigraphy and if they can tell us anything about what occurred, and, if there was a burn, why that location. With the examination of the data unfinished, this will all be conjecture, but there is a story that Astor House can tell us, and this is the first step in writing that story.

Fariello, Kimberly and Roger Oberdier (BRIC)

W 13th Ave: Affordable Housing Uncovers Historical Sun Valley (Poster)

Between February 6, and May 25, 2021, BRIC archaeologists conducted archaeological monitoring for the 2775 W 13th Ave Project, in the City and County of Denver. The project includes the construction of ground floor retail along Decatur Street, parking, and mixed-income housing. Monitors encountered a total of sixty two features. Fifty of those features consisted of circular or rectangular brick alignments, while the other twelve consisted of amorphous stains, trash piles, and an old sprinkler system box. Every feature also contained modern garbage. Sixteen formal units were excavated in fifteen of these features. Seventeen of the brick lined features were bisected by heavy machinery and

documented before removal. These activities resulted in the collection of 2,100 artifacts, including 1,109 faunal remains and 420 complete glass bottles, dating mainly to the early and mid- 20th Century. These findings significantly expand the data set for studying historical Sun Valley.

Gillaspie, Amy and Michele Koons (Denver Museum of Nature & Science)

An Introduction to The Astor House Community Archaeology Project (Paper)

In Spring 2021, a group of partners came together to start the Astor House Community Archaeology Project. These early project partners were Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Denver Museum and Nature & Science, Foothills Art Center, and Statistical Research, Inc., with other partners joining the project over the course of its work, including Community Connections, LLC. During three weeks of excavation, thirty volunteers joined the project and excavated three large units and their extensions, which were targeted by incorporating GIS overlay of historic Sanborn maps with modern satellite imagery, as well as ground-penetrating radar. Over 20,000 individual artifacts were recovered from these units. Nearly half of the project volunteers have continued on into the artifact analysis stage and are with us presenting initial findings at this conference. This presentation will provide an overview of the project, the research goals, and early findings from these analyses.

Gilmore, Kevin and Bonnie Clark (HDR, University of Denver)

We Are Family, I Got All My Sisters with Me: Evidence for Inter-marriage from the Franktown Cave Collections? (Paper)

Recent dating, descriptive, and isotopic analysis of perishable artifacts from Franktown Cave has revealed the close cultural relationship between Promontory Culture (AD 1180-1280) inhabitants of the site and a contemporary occupation at the Promontory Caves in Utah (AD 1250-1290). These occupations are interpreted as representing the earliest entry of the proto-Apache into the Plains and Great Basin. Collections from Hugh Capps' (1942) excavations at Franktown were accessioned based on stratigraphy and thus allow the separate examination of Early-Middle Ceramic, Promontory and Western Dismal River assemblages. Returning to the Capps collections allows us to question whether the problematic "Franktown focus", interpreted as a transitional Woodland-Upper Republican manifestation, may instead represent intermarriage between proto-Apachean migrants and local women. Intermarriage is supported by DNA evidence in modern Southwestern Apachean lineages, and manifested (we believe) in blended ceramic traditions at Franktown, which incorporated a variety of vessel configurations, surface treatments, and rim decorations.

Hargraves, Ashley (Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, FactorEarth™)

The Power of Place: Advancing Preservation With Technology (Poster)

Metcalf Archaeological Consultants launched FactorEarth™ in 2018 with the goal of making our cultural heritage immersive and easy to interact with. We've since brought that vision to life with four apps. Two of them, FactorEarth™ Explore and Curate, work together using VR to immerse the public in meaningful experiences about our culture,

environment, history, and more. Museums, historical societies, nonprofit heritage organizations, and local communities use Curate to manage their content. The Explore app publishes the content on an easily accessible app that is free to the public. Together, Metcalf Archaeological Consultants and FactorEarth™ are using these apps to change the way we think about public engagement with heritage.

Hauser, Neil, Teri Hauser, Alan Watchma, and Shannon Mahan (Coal Creek Research Inc., USGS OSL Laboratory)

Where are the Paleoindian sites on Eastern Flank of Uncompahgre Plateau? (Paper)

While paleo-sites have been found along the Gunnison River and in higher elevations of the Uncompahgre Plateau and Gunnison Basin, there is little evidence of Paleoindians on the east side of the Plateau below about 6500 ft. This project by Coal Creek Research, funded by SHF grant 2020-M1-005, investigated three possible explanations for this lack of identified sites. The research questions were: 1) Are the extant terraces in the drainages old enough to have provided campsites during Paleoindian Period (older than 8500 BP), 2) Are Paleoindian sites deeply buried in terraces or multi-component sites, and 3) given the characteristics of the Dakota sandstone rimrock, are the Paleoindian sites under now collapsed rock-shelters. Dates obtained on sediment deposition, exposed hearths, collapsed rock-shelters, and evidence of possibly frequent wildfires inform the lack of identified Paleoindian sites in the study area.

Hedlund, Jonathan, Justin Batista, Marcus Espinosa, Katherine Mayo, and Shayleen Ottman (ERO Resources Corporation)

Antler Tines, Pendant Fragments, and Sherds - Unique Assemblages at Two Small Camps on Willow Creek, Douglas County, Colorado (Paper)

In 2021, ERO Resources Corporation (ERO) completed data recovery excavations in close coordination with the Southern Ute Indian Tribe and the Northern Cheyenne at two small campsites buried in terraces flanking Willow Creek, Douglas County, Colorado. The sites are short-term camps used during the Late Archaic period (2330–2152 cal BP) and Middle Ceramic period (655–555 cal BP). ERO did not recover large numbers of artifacts at either site, but what was recovered provides unique insights into specific activities that are not muddled by repeated use of the landforms over time. 5DA2866 is of particular interest because it represents a Western Dismal River site that was buried by Willow Creek shortly after site abandonment. Evidence of preserved activities at 5DA2866 include concentrations of split long bones, an ash-filled hearth surrounded by microdebitage; and a pot drop. This presentation provides an overview of ERO's excavation, preliminary results, and anticipated analyses.

Hodgson, Liam (Colorado State University)

Colorado Bound: Raw Materials and Migration at the Montgomery Pass Site in the Medicine Bow Mountains of Larimer County, Colorado (Student Poster)

Archaeologists can determine transhumance patterns and evidence of migration by examining patterns of raw materials. This poster discusses the raw material patterns found at the Montgomery Pass site (5LR221) in State Forest State Park. Recorded by CSU

in 1971 and surface collected for over twenty years, the site has never been described in detail. The Pass has been utilized for at least 10,000 years, dominant raw material patterns suggest possible migration routes exhibited by past peoples and throughout the Medicine Bow range. My poster summarizes mass analysis of the debitage samples, compares the raw materials of both the flakes and tools to dozens of regional sources, and classifies the projectile points into specific eras to argue for dependence on local lithic resources and preferences for certain migratory paths.

Johnston, Christopher (Paleocultural Research Group)

Projectile Points and the Oshara Tradition at the Scott Miller Site (Paper)

In 1973, Cynthia Irwin-Williams proposed the Oshara tradition to better understand pre-Puebloan archaeology in northern New Mexico. Roughly equivalent to the Plains Archaic period, the Oshara tradition lacked detailed data on projectile point types. While it was never intended to be a projectile point typology, researchers in northern New Mexico and southern Colorado have applied her sequence as such. In 2005, and updated in 2017, Nicholas Chapin expanded Irwin-Williams' Oshara tradition sequence with detailed metric and morphological data to establish a true Oshara tradition point typology. In 2020, PCRG analyzed the point assemblage from this Rio Grande County relic wetland using Chapin's methods. Most of the points are Oshara tradition types, and the analysis indicates the site was primarily used for hunting with the overwhelming majority of points either broken from use or hunting losses.

Krall, Angie (U.S. Forest Service)

The Legacy of Alden B. Naranjo on the Ute Ancestral (Public) Lands in the San Luis Valley (Paper)

This presentation is a retrospective of the life and work of Southern Ute elder Alden B. Naranjo who passed away in 2020. His work with federal agencies and partners in the San Luis Valley of southcentral Colorado went beyond pure geography and informed the minds and hearts of many land managers and archaeologists in the study of Nucho (Ute) history and archaeology. This paper will describe the doors he opened furthering the research of Culturally Modified Trees (CMTs), his contributions to a better understanding of the Mouache and Kapote band signatures across the landscape, his work connecting Ute youth to their ancestral landscapes and his stance protecting the facts of Ute archaeology from those who might coopt them. Alden's ability to toggle non-dualistically between data and spirit challenged archaeologists and land managers to do the same.

LaBelle, Jason (Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology, Colorado State University)

Kill, Camp, and Return: A Report on the 2021 Excavation of the Lindenmeier Folsom Site, Larimer County, Colorado (Paper)

The Colorado State University archaeology field school tested the Eastern Locality of the Lindenmeier (5LR13) Folsom site during the past summer. Our research evaluated whether the Eastern Locality represents a contemporaneously occupied Folsom "kill/camp", like the Agate Basin and Cattle Guard sites. This area of Lindenmeier is poorly

known, as the classic site report (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978) primarily focused on the Smithsonian Institution's excavation of Areas I and II located 400 m further west. Our shovel testing, 1x1 m test units, and geological trenches confirmed the location of former Smithsonian trenches (i.e., the "Bison Pit") and the location of the 1924 Coffin Family find spot (retooling/hide processing camp). Fragmentary bison bone, along with chipped stone tools and flakes, confirms a Folsom age for these deposits. Testing revealed a Folsom-age paleosol present in multiple areas of the Eastern Locality, suggesting the high likelihood for additional buried deposits.

Larkin, Karin, Skylar Bauer, Amie Gray, and Kimberly Bailey (UCCS, National Park Service, AK Pioneer Consulting)

Restoration Work at the Ludlow Monument (Poster)

The Ludlow Tent Colony Site, the location of the Ludlow Massacre (1914) and a National Historic Landmark, commemorates a battle between striking miners and the Colorado National Guard. This battle culminated in the unparalleled destruction of a tent colony by a fire that caused the deaths of two women and eleven children who died in a cellar under their burning tent. The United Mine Workers of America (UMWA) preserved the cellar and erected a monument to honor those killed during the conflict. With support from History Colorado's State Historical Fund, the UMWA and the National Park Service restored the deteriorating cellar. The restoration involved significant ground disturbance in and around the monument, an area not previously tested archaeologically. This poster discusses the collaborative efforts which included technical assistance from the University of Colorado-Colorado Springs and AK Pioneer Consulting, methods, unanticipated finds necessitating further archaeological testing, preliminary interpretations, and next steps.

Limbaugh, Riley (Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology, Colorado State University)

"The Days After Colorado's Darkest Day": Analyzing the Julesburg Campaign Through Weapons and Ammunition (Student Poster)

In 1865, the Cheyenne, Arapaho, and their Lakota allies responded to the Sand Creek Massacre with a six-week campaign against ranches, stage stations, telegraph lines, and U.S. military outposts in Northern Colorado. Overshadowed by more famous conflicts in the Indian Wars, these sites were never professionally researched, and their locations have been lost to history. The center point of the campaign was the stage station at Julesburg. In recent surveys of the Julesburg Battlefield, thousands of artifacts have been recovered including hundreds of firearms related artifacts. These artifacts are especially valuable as they can help identify conflict sites and the events that took place during the battle as ammunition can be traced to specific time periods and even specific military units. In doing so, a level of detail about the battle can be established that was previously lacking from the record.

Madden, Robert (Colorado State University)

The Busse Cache Blades: Clovis or Something Later? (Student Poster)

The Busse cache (14SN1) is a prehistoric lithic cache discovered in 1968 in an open field near Goodland, Kansas, roughly 43 kilometers east of the Colorado border. The cache consists of over 90 lithic artifacts, weighing over 7 kilograms, and includes large bifaces, blades, and flake tools. Although the cache contains no temporally diagnostic artifacts, and has not been independently dated, several Paleo scholars attribute the assemblage to the Clovis complex based on the morphological characteristics of the tools. The Busse family donated the cache to the Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology in 2021 and we have begun analysis of the collection. This poster: (i) examines the cache blades, including the ways they were manufactured, their function, and their materials, and (ii) presents measurements made by the author of morphological characteristics of the blades, used as a basis for comparison with Clovis and later prehistoric North American blade technologies.

Mayo, Katherine (ERO Resources Corporation)

The Lost Spanish Peaks Playground – Exploring one of the USFS’ Earliest Designated Campgrounds (Poster)

In 1919, two local organizations funded and constructed the earliest USFS campgrounds designed by Recreational Engineer Arthur Carhart: the San Isabel Public Recreation Association (SIPRA) and the Spanish Peaks Mountain Playground Association (SPMPA). The Beulah Group campgrounds developed by SIPRA are well documented and retain varying degrees of physical integrity. The Cucharas Group campgrounds developed by SPMPA were thought to be mostly destroyed. In 2019, ERO Resources Corporation discovered the true location of the Cucharas Campground (5HF.2798), which was built in 1920 and never redeveloped. This poster explores the question of Why campgrounds were developed in this area? Archival research is used to compare the two groups’ campground layout, themes, and physical integrity. The goal of the poster is to identify future research questions about the USFS’ earliest designated campgrounds and what they can teach us about the San Isabel National Forest’s recreational community circa 1920.

Medeiros, Melanie, Mindy Burkitt, and Stephanie Slaughter (SWCA Environmental Consultants)

The William H. Dickens Farm or the Mary Ann Allen Farm? (Poster)

5WL5278, identified in archaeological records as the William H. Dickens Farm, is one of the few intact early farms in the Longmont region. The farm is directly associated with one of the earliest settlers of the region—a founding member of the Longmont community—as well as with one of a small cohort of women in the West to claim land in their own right through the Homestead Act. This site is an excellent example of how the use of archival research can change our understanding of an archaeological site, the story the site tells, and the significance of both.

Meyer, Kelton (Center for Mountain and Plains Archaeology, Colorado State University)

Palimpsests as Opportunities, Not Problems: 12,000 Years of Occupation at the Reddin Folsom Site (5SH77), San Luis Valley, Colorado (Student Presentation)

Much of our collective knowledge of the Folsom tradition derives from excavations at several well-stratified and/or single component bison kills and camps with distinguishable activity areas. Rarely do we include surface scatters as useful lines of evidence, especially those with overlapping components from different time periods. The Reddin Folsom site (5SH77) is an exceptionally large artifact scatter strewn over 300,000 m² at the center of the Closed Basin in the northern San Luis Valley, Colorado. There are at least three widespread concentrations of broken Folsom weaponry and production debris, suggesting either aggregation or repetitious use of the landscape for hunting, camping, and retooling activities. A broad sequence of Archaic to Late Prehistoric tools and pottery establish additional occupations at the site, over the *longue durée*. Delineating the Folsom component, and resolving its significance, requires both in-depth spatial analysis and theoretical advancements towards contextualizing densely reoccupied places with millennia of activity.

Mraz, Hannah, Aubry Vigil, Brianny Nava, and Erin Baxter (Denver Museum of Nature & Science)

Walking in Another's Shoes: Experimental Archaeology and Ancient Sandal Technology (Student Poster)

In order to develop a greater understanding of the ancient Pueblo people, an experimental archeology project was launched to study their unique and diverse footwear. From using materials like hemp rope to yucca leaves, the Puebloans engineered various sandals for many different terrains, as well as for social status. The question is though, "What was each type of sandal for, and how long did it last?" We studied many sandal artifacts, documenting what material was used and how they were woven. Through reverse-engineering, we were able to create and test our own sandals. We also logged how long it took for them to wear out, and what material and pattern best held up to the test. Through this poster, we will demonstrate our knowledge of what the sandal study has taught us about the Pueblo people's lives.

Oberdier, Roger and Amy Gillaspie (Denver Museum of Nature & Science)

The Faunal Remains of Astor House: Butchered Bones and Backyard Mice (Poster)

Excavations at the Astor House property in Golden, CO in the summer of 2021 recovered plentiful faunal remains. The faunal assemblage from Unit 1 seems, *prima facie*, to be representative of the assemblages across the site. It consists primarily of butchered beef and poultry remains, especially choice cuts, suggesting that animals were consumed, but not butchered on site. Elk bones were present in lower levels, while upper levels contained fish bones, possibly reflecting changes in the lifestyle and diet of the occupants of the Astor House over time. The presence of micromammal remains suggests that mice and voles were important bioturbators and scavengers (and possibly pests). These

observations of Unit 1 are then re-formulated into hypotheses, which will be tested against the faunal remains from other units in the next stage of analysis.

Pettigrew, Devin (University of Colorado)

What Can Controlled Archaeological Projectile Experiments Tell Us? (Paper)

Archeological experiments must balance the ability to capture phenomena of interest with the ability to demonstrate how old tools once functioned in a complex world. Controlled weapons experiments achieve the latter through appropriate weapon design, weapon ballistics, and homogeneous targets that capture the same characteristics that made weapons effective in their original application. However, a recent series of experiments shows how the targets we use are leading to erroneous interpretations about the design of ancient hunting weapons.

Rothschild, Clinton and Sequoia Stark (Colorado State University, Metropolitan State University of Denver)

Astor House and Globalization (Student Poster)

The United States entered into a boom post of the American Civil War. The allure of gold spread across nation bringing in an era of commerce and immigration that. Artifacts discovered at the Astor House, Golden, CO, came from the U.S., China, and England, dating between 1875-1897, demonstrating the existence of global organizations and diversity of immigrants. A Chinese Qing dynasty coin documents Chinese immigrants in the west; in 1883, 105,465 people of Chinese origins lived in the U.S. New transportation technologies, steam ships and trains, made travel more accessible. The Chinese coin hints at immigrants who could go across the seas and settle far inland. Globalization is the development of an increasingly integrated global economy marked especially by free trade, free flow of capital, and the tapping of cheaper foreign labor markets. Within the archeological record at the Astor House we find evidence of all three.

Sage, Katie (University of Denver)

19th Century Chinese Wen Discovered at a Historic North American Site: Exploring New Uses and Meaning (Student Poster)

The summer 2021 excavation at the historical Astor House site in Golden, Colorado yielded many historic artifacts. However, one standout artifact from this assemblage was a 19th century Chinese wen, which was dated back to the reign of Emperor Daoguang of the Qing dynasty. This capstone project focuses on the movement of this coin from China to the United States and how it might have ended up at this site, in an assemblage of Euro-American artifacts. Drawing from research on Chinese immigration to North America and on the non-currency uses of wen in 19th century America, this project explores how artifacts acquire new uses and meanings when moving into different cultural contexts. Chinese wen had four major non-currency uses in North America, as talismans, gambling pieces, decorations, and as medicine. These contexts can allow us to make inferences as to why the coin ended up at the Astor House.

Sanders, Paul (Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist (Retired))

Six Years Under the Microscope: Artifacts, Peculiarities and Insights from the La Prele Mammoth Site, (48CO1401), Wyoming (Poster)

This poster paper presents information gathered over the past several years from the preliminary analyses of the lithic and faunal assemblages excavated from the Clovis age, La Prele Mammoth site (48CO1401) near Douglas, Wyoming. These materials number in the thousands, but are most notably characterized by their extremely small size, requiring the use of a microscope for their identification. Insights and revelations from the analyses of these very small cultural remains are provided. These results are updated with the incredible findings from the 2021 excavations.

Saxon, Jasmine and Jessica Ericson (Community Connections, LLC)

A Legacy of Connection at the Astor House (Paper)

Seth Lake was a well-known entrepreneur who established the Astor House hotel in Golden, Colorado, in 1867 to capitalize on the growth from the mining and railroad industry. In the 1970s, the building was saved from destruction and transformed into a museum. Since then, the building has needed rehabilitation work and is now in the process of reconstruction. This project has brought a variety of partners together from the community to explore more deeply the stories of the Astor House. To make this information accessible to the public, Community Connections LLC organized public tours of the archaeological excavations during ARTSWEEK Golden in the summer of 2021. The Astor House has experienced many changes over the last couple hundred years but continues a legacy of connection among community members. This presentation will show how this building continues to remain an important piece of Golden's history and identity.

Shelton, H. Sonny (Dominquez Archaeological Research Group)

Armor and Sails in the Painted Canyon (Paper)

Recent Dominquez Archaeological Research Group investigations funded by History Colorado State Historical Fund in Canyon Pintado National Historic District in northwestern Colorado have revealed two unexpected and previously unrecognized types of rock art within the District. Pictographs of several panels with depictions of hide-armored horses have opened consideration of the possibility of the early historic Native occupant's awareness of, or possible use of, this little understood technology in northwestern Colorado. Also of interest is a site with a pictograph depicting a distinctive style of hide-covered boat the evaluation of which offers insight into the historic indigenous peoples relationship to the early 1800s fur trade era in the region.

Sundjordet, Steven

Gone With the Wind: Late 12th century Ancestral Puebloan deforestation limited soil moisture recharge in the Northern Colorado Plateau Region (Paper)

Although dendroclimatic studies provide increasing resolution to climatic conditions during the period of village abandonment in the Mesa Verde Region (ca AD 1270 to 1300),

the actual effects that those climate changes had on soil hydrology and plant productivity are little understood in terms of the physical hydrological processes involved. This paper indicates the effects that concurrent late Ancestral Pueblo deforestation and vegetation reduction had on winter hydrological processes on Mesa Verde. Changes in average heights, densities, and altered spatial distributions of the vegetation acted directly to modify wind patterns and snow redistribution patterns. While windblown snow can yield significant gains in soil moisture during the recharge season, vegetation reduction generally results in decreased soil moisture levels. Results of this research indicate that PDSI values and winter precipitation estimates for late 13th century should be considered in context of the physical effects of concurrent vegetation reduction.

Troyer, Michael (Natural Resources Conservation Service)

ArcGIS Story Maps for Historic Ditch Mitigation (Poster)

The NRCS is interested in making its cultural resources work more interactive and accessible (to both archaeologists and the public) and has been exploring digital alternatives to traditional mitigation products. Specifically, the NRCS has recently developed a context-like ArcGIS StoryMap focusing on historic ditch irrigation in Colorado - a story map that discusses the history and practice of ditch irrigation on the whole, while using project-level data, photos, and documentation to tell that story from an archaeological perspective. The story map is viewable in any web browser and blends text, photos, and other media with interactive maps that allow users to read about and explore individual ditch mitigation projects. The NRCS sees this as a platform that can expand and accommodate future ditch mitigation projects, eventually building a robust record of irrigation history in Colorado that is easily available to the public and others.

Wilshusen, Richard (Crow Canyon Archaeological Center)

The Short Sixth Century in the Northern Southwest: More Eventful than Previously Known (Paper)

Explaining the Basketmaker II to III transition has long challenged Southwestern archaeologists. In particular, the relative dearth of sites in the sixth century and the surfeit of sites dating to the seventh never made sense to me. Reuven Sinensky, Greg Schachner and I focused our attention on this problem and were able to recognize a period of extreme cold in the mid-sixth century that would have made farming difficult, if not impossible across much of the region. During this interval there appears to have been a reorganization of farming cultures across the region and a transition from kin-focused socio-economic strategies to increasingly complex forms of social organization. With the return to favorable agricultural conditions after AD 580 we see the widespread adoption of the common core components of the Neolithic package and the rapid growth of population and the emergence of Basketmaker III.

CCPA FELLOWS

Fellow	Year Honored
Lancaster, James Allen (1894–1992)	1982
Stewart, Omer Call (1908–1991)	1982
Wheat, Joe Ben (1916–1997)	1982
Wormington, Hannah Marie (1914–1994)	1982
Breternitz, David Alan (1929–2012)	1992
Morris, Elizabeth Ann (1932–2012)	1992
Eddy, Frank Warren	2000
Anderson, Adrienne Barbara	2003
Cassells, Edward Stephen	2010
Benedict, James Bell (193–2011)	2011
Collins, Susan Margaret	2011
Carrillo, Richard Francis (1945–2014)	2013
Metcalf, Michael Douglas	2013
Black, Kevin	2014
Chandler, Susan Marlias	2017
Horn, Jonathon Carwill	2017
Reed, Alan Dean	2017
Zier, Chris	2018
Martorano, Marilyn	2020

PAST CCPA CONFERENCE LOCATIONS

Year	Location	Venue
1978	Glenwood Springs	Hotel Colorado
1978	Ft. Collins	Colorado State University
1979	Denver	Colorado Heritage Center
1980	Denver	Colorado Heritage Center
1980	Field trip	Southeast Colorado
1981	Denver	Colorado Heritage Center
1982	Denver	Denver Marriott, City Center
1983	Denver	Denver Museum of Natural History
1983	Field trip	Gunnison Basin
1984	Boulder	University of Colorado
1985	Glenwood Springs	Hotel Colorado
1985	Laramie, Wyoming	University of Wyoming
1986	Ft. Morgan	Morgan Community Center
1987	Durango	Ft. Lewis College
1988	Grand Junction	Mesa College
1989	Denver	Grant Humphreys Mansion
1990	Dolores	Anasazi Heritage Center
1991	Boulder	University of Colorado
1992	Grand Junction	Holiday Inn
1993	Greeley	University of Northern Colorado
1994	Montrose	Montrose Pavilion
1995	Ft. Collins	University Park Holiday Inn
1996	Dolores	Anasazi Heritage Center
1997	Golden	Colorado School of Mines
1998	Pueblo	Pueblo Convention Center
1999	Glenwood Springs	Hotel Colorado
2000	Denver	University of Colorado, Denver
2001	La Junta	Otero Junior College
2002	Gunnison	Western State College
2003	Durango	Ft. Lewis College
2004	Colorado Springs	University of Colorado, Colorado Springs
2005	Grand Junction	Grand Junction Hotel
2006	Estes Park	Rocky Mountain Park Holiday Inn and Conference Center
2007	Glenwood Springs	Hotel Colorado
2008	Ft. Collins	Hilton Hotel
2009	Alamosa	Inn of the Rio Grande and Adams State College
2010	Montrose	Holiday Inn Express
2011	La Junta	Otero Junior College
2012	Durango	Strater Hotel
2013	Denver	History Colorado Center
2014	Glenwood Springs	Hotel Colorado
2015	Estes Park	Rocky Mountain Park Inn

Year	Location	Venue
2016	Salida	Steamplant
2017	Grand Junction	Double Tree
2018	Longmont	Best Western Convention Center
2019	Durango	Strater Hotel
2020	Pueblo	Pueblo Convention Center
2021	Virtual	Virtual
